

#### BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

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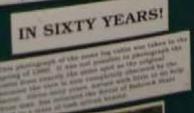
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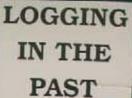
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EARLY LOGGERS





TO AND FROM
THE MILL

CUT OUT AREA SHOWING AN INCLINE RAIL TRANSPORT

FOREST







PROCESSING AT THE



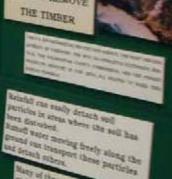
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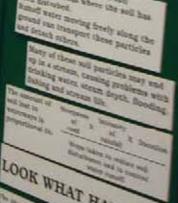
PRODUCE TIMBER
AND
PROTECT WATER
WITH BEST
MANAGEMENT
PRACTICES



THE MUD COMES
FROM THE
HAUL ROADS
AND SKID ROADS
WHICH ARE
USED TO REMOVE

WITH LOGGING.
THE POTENTIAL
PROBLEM IS
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are built they should be laid out on a topographic map. Then the roadbuilder should walk and mark the proposed road paths to ensure that the roads can actually go where they are planned. No unnecessary roads should be built.

The steepness of the roads should be kept to a minimum: Less than 10% slope for haul roads and less than 15% slope for skid roads.



STREAM-CROSSING SHOULD BE DONE VERY CAREFULLY. A bridge or culvert should be used. The approaching roads should be at right angles to the stream and should not drain water directly towards the stream. The photo above shows unnecessary stream disturbance.



WATER SHOULD BE DRAINED OFF ROADS AND LAND-INGS. The logger should use ditches, culverts, dips, and grade breaks and should log in favorable weather when possible. During logging operations these structures need to be inspected and maintained to ensure that water is not washing down long stretches of road or left standing. If muddy water is noticed entering a stream, steps need to be taken to correct the problem.

ROADS AND OPERATIONS SHOULD BE AWAY FROM STREAMS. Build landings at least 100 feet from streams. The less soil disturbance near the water, the better. A strip of vegetation, at least 25 feet wide along the stream, should be left as a filter area to slow runoff and to trap loose material.





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Water bars, earth barriers, and planting grass are ways to protect and maintain road beds.

#### IN SIXTY YEARS!

This photograph of the same log cabin was taken in the spring of 1990. It was not possible to photograph the cabin from exactly the same spot as the original because the view is now completely obscured by the forest. Given sixty years, nature with little or no help from man, has returned the forest of Babcock State Park to a state of lush sylvan beauty.





SAWN LUMBER AW

### LOGGING IN THE PAST



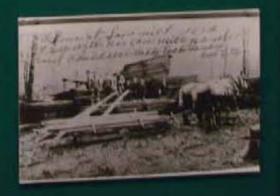


OLD GROWTH FOREST

#### EARLY LOGGERS







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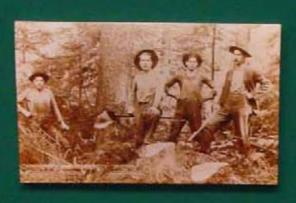
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#### OLD GROWTH FOREST

#### EARLY LOGGERS

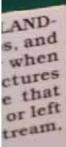








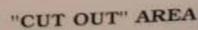
TO AND FROM
THE MILL

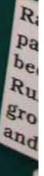


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HOUSE SKIDDING TO AND FROM THE MILL

TRANSPORTING LOGS BY WATER





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PROCESSING AT THE SAWMILL





"CUT OUT" AREA SHOWING AN INCLINE RAIL TRANSPORT







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Rainfall can easily detach soil particles in areas where the soil has

Runoff water moving freely along the ground can transport these particles

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#### STREAM



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Runoff water moving freely along the ground can transport these particles and detach others.

> Many of these soil particles may end up in a stream, causing problems with drinking water, steam depth, flooding, fishing and stream life.

The amount of soil lost to waterways is proportional to:

FROM THE

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Steepness Intensity of X Duration road rainfall

Steps taken to reduce soil disturbance and to control water runoff.

#### LOOK WHAT HAPPENS

the photograph below, shows a newly constructed log

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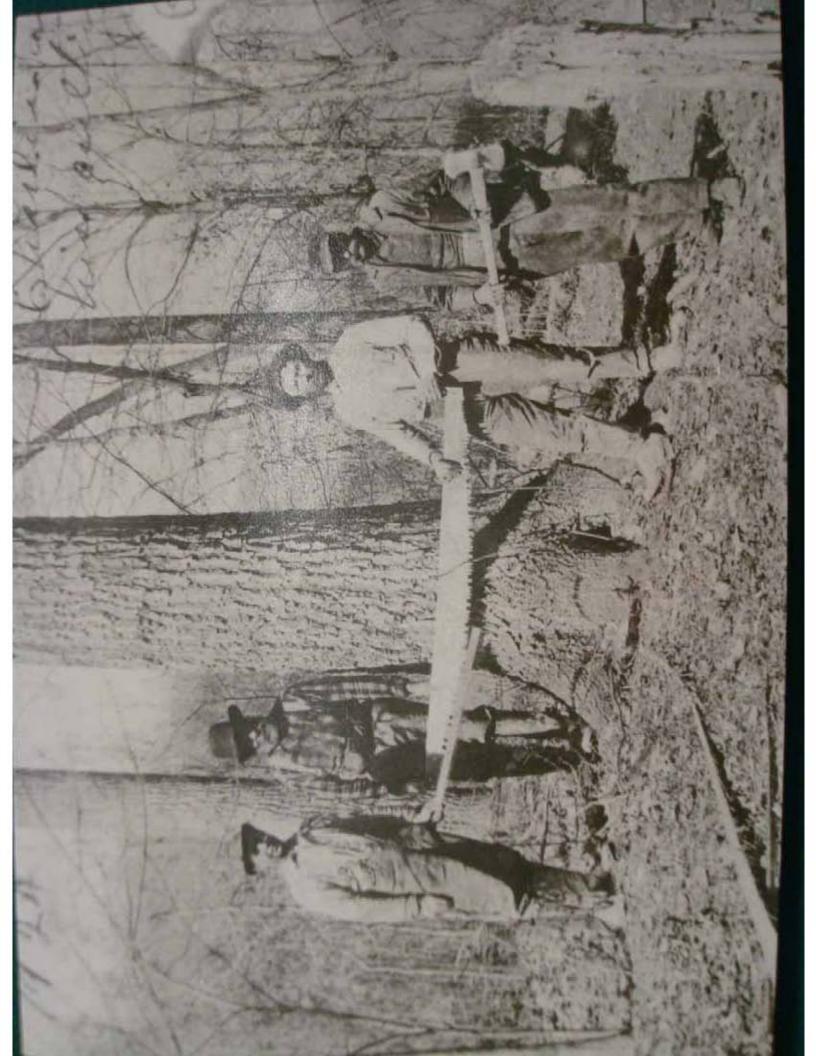
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The photograph below, shows a newly constructed log cabin in Babcock State Park in Southern West Virginia. It shortly prior to the taking of the photograph had left the many without trees of any great size.





## GROWTH QTO

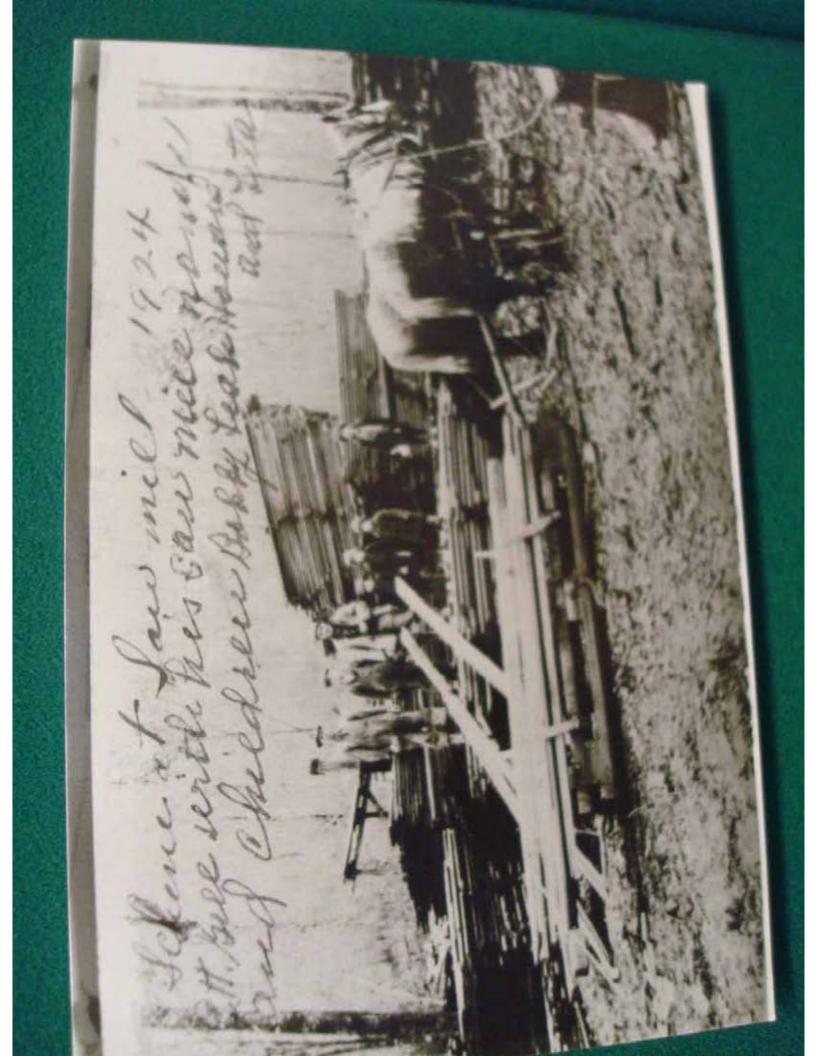
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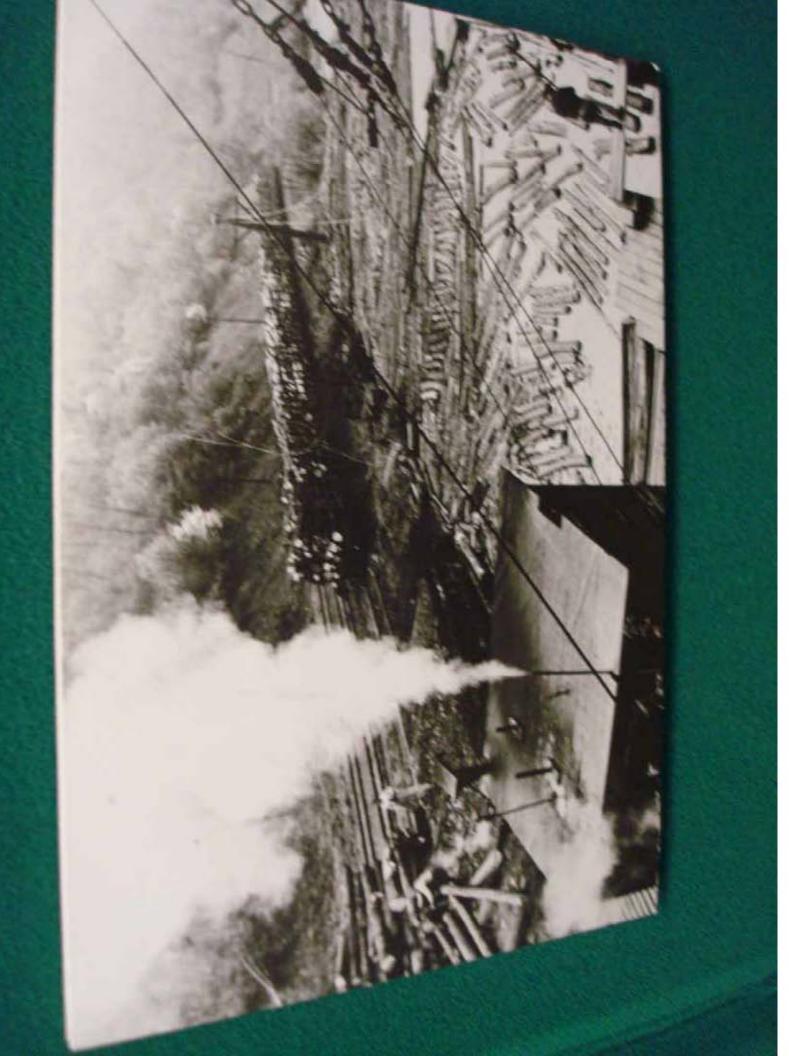
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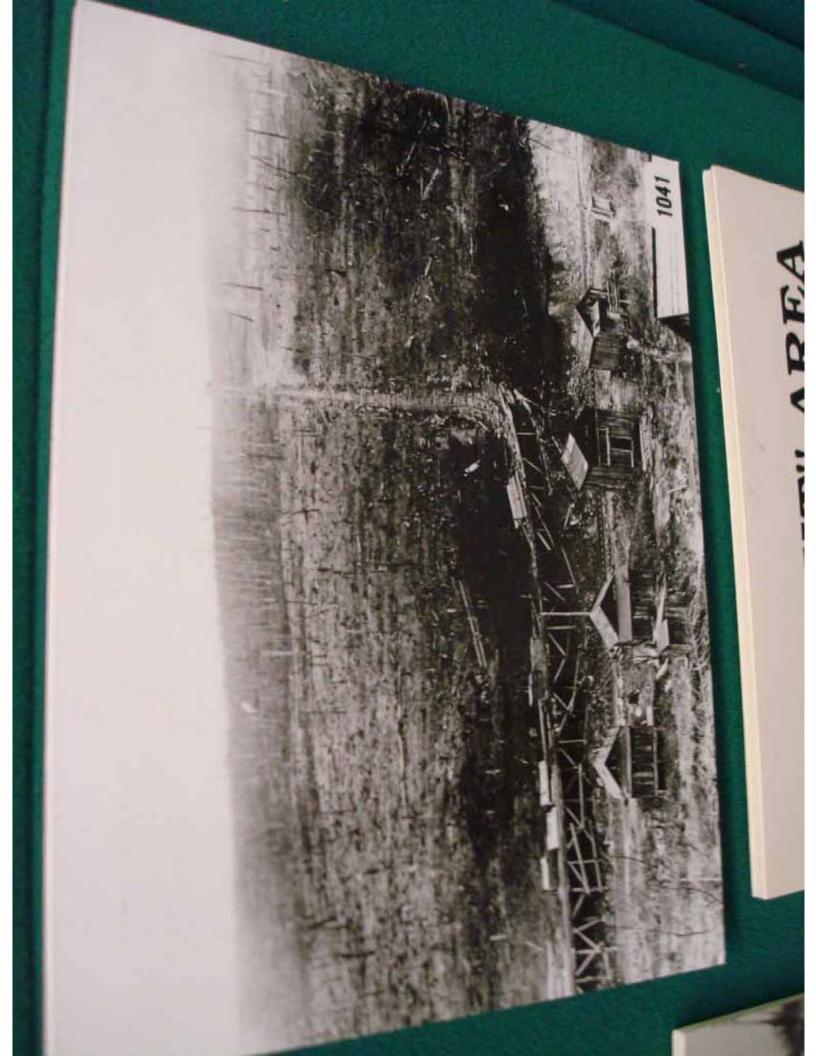
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# TRANSPORTING

LOGS BY

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"CUT OUT" AREA

SHOWING AN INCLINE RAIL TRANSPORT PROCESSING



## TRANSPORT





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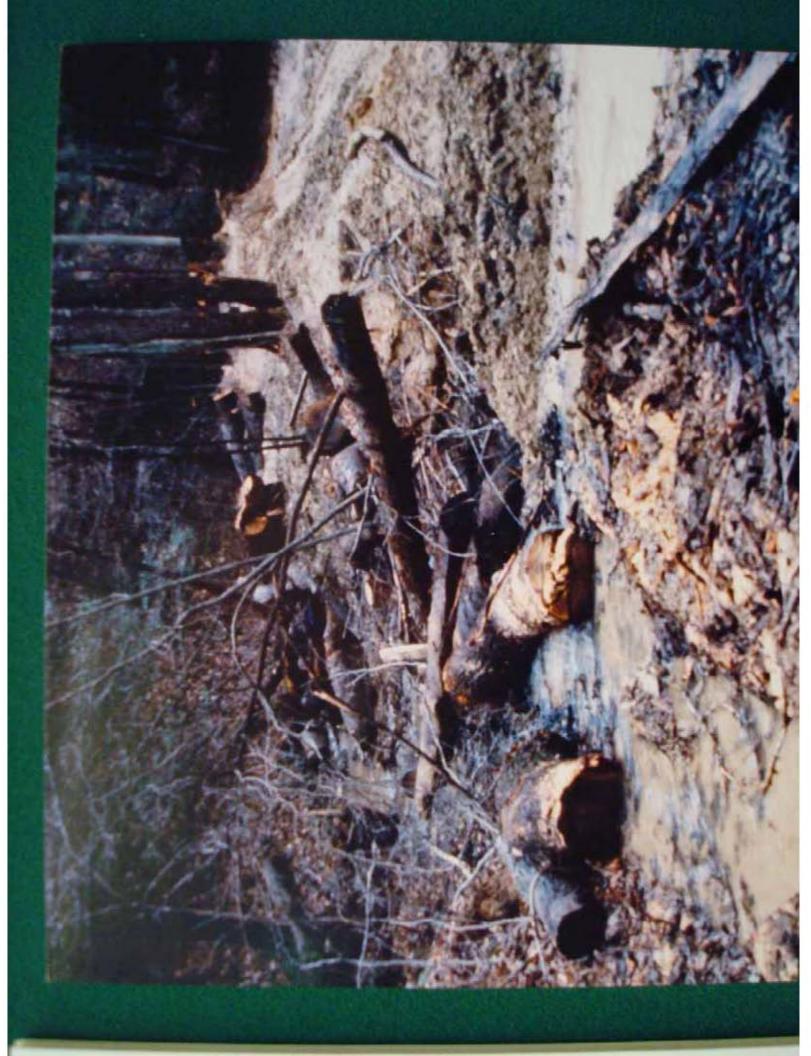
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